

wristlet. Having lost the left wristlet she probably wound the stocking there for the sake of the accustomed warmth.

In the latter of her house, where not one crumb of bread or fragment of meat were found, were many hundred manuscripts of her work, many of them accompanied by slips from well-known publishers bearing the words, "Declined with thanks."

The opening stanzas of one of her poems, entitled "Euthanasia," in view of her extraordinary death, have a special pathos. They are:

Shadow of death, come not nigh to me, near to me,
Stay thou afar off wherever thou art;
Even in pain life seems still to be dear to me,
Strange that e'en now I've no wish to depart.
Waiting, perhaps, for that moment of slumber,
The feeling delicious when pain melts away;
No longer the body than seems to encumber,
No knows in that moment he dreads not decay.

PLENTY OF COAL AT HAND.
There were several hundred weight of coal in the cellar, and plenty of kindling wood, but the condition of the stove showed that no fire had been built for many days. Upon the floor of the bedroom was an oil lamp, which had burned dry.

Mr. Goodwin, the real estate agent, who was more intimately acquainted with Miss Hills than her other neighbors, said yesterday that she had told him she sat upon the stove for hours at night, and read her favorite books. She had evidently passed the time while waiting for death in this manner, until the lamp burned out. Close at hand were found handsomely bound copies of Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia," Tennyson's and Byron's poems, and the "Phaedrus," "Lysis" and "Protagoras" of Plato.

That Miss Hills was not destitute and unable to procure food is proved by the fact that many valuable ornaments and clocks were about the house, and, while some of the rooms were vacant, there was much good furniture in the place. Mrs. Winter, who keeps a grocery store in the village, also testified that Miss Hills was rarely without money, as she spent as much as four and five dollars a week for candles, crackers and other luxuries. She was very generous and often made presents to the children and poor people around.

WIG FOUND IN A DRAWER.
Miss Hills is an eccentric character, but her peculiarities seemed to be chiefly confined to matters of dress. From some reason or device her hair was cropped quite close and she wore a wig, which was found in a bureau drawer after her death.

Coroner Banning reached Manorek about noon yesterday, and immediately proceeded to view the body, which had been taken to the morgue of Undertaker J. T. Koller. He took especial note of the stocking around the wrist, and seemed particularly impressed by the grimy appearance of the lower limbs. The coroner said this seemed to indicate an attempt to burn the body. He afterward marked the view that they were put with marks which would have been made by dragging across the grimy floor of the bedroom.

At 1 p. m. a jury was empaneled, and after they had seen the corpse, which, at the request of Mr. Albert Hills, had been placed in a coffin and taken to the undertaker's office, the coroner and jury proceeded to the house of the deceased and made a thorough examination of all the rooms and their contents. Several members of the jury expressed themselves as being surprised.

Others said that from their knowledge of Miss Hills's eccentricity they were not surprised when they heard of her death. Mr. M. L. Mott, who knew her well, said:

"She acted to me as if she would just as soon commit suicide as eat her dinner. I said only a few weeks ago that she would be found dead some morning. She was continually talking of life as not being worth living."

Others, however, relying chiefly on the finding of the stocking in her wrist, were still convinced that a murder had been committed, and this appeared to be the view of Coroner Banning, when he took the train, soon after 2 o'clock, back to Mount Vernon.

Mr. John Hills said yesterday that he had never suspected his sister of suicidal tendencies, and was of no motive for her taking her life. He said that the body of Miss Hills will be buried at Woodlawn cemetery to-morrow. The house was placed in charge of Constable Garland, who will allow no one to enter until after the formal inquest, which is fixed for Monday next.

AMERICA MUST BE HEARD.
Resolutions in the Senate Which Will Make a Strong Appeal to European Powers for Armenia.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered a report on the Armenian resolutions that were referred to it. The resolutions, as they will be reported to the Senate, make a strong appeal to the signatory powers to protect the Armenians and supports the President of the United States in any means that he may see fit to employ to demand the protection of Armenians in the territory under the control of the Sultan.

Although there is no reference to the subject in the resolution, it is understood to authorize and endorse the sending of a fleet to Turkish waters as will command the respect of the Turkish Government and compel it to pay some heed to the claims made by this Government.

Mr. Culbert (Rep. Ill.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a preamble and concurrent resolution in regard to the Armenian outrages in Turkey. The resolution declares it to be an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express hope that the European should exert brought about by the treaty of Berlin be especially given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall assure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men and as Christians and as beneficiaries of the treaty of Berlin; that the President be requested to communicate the resolution to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia, and that Congress will support the President in the most vigorous action he shall take in the protection and security of Armenian citizens in Turkey.

Mr. Platt (Rep. Conn.) expressed a feeling of satisfaction at the report just made by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Gray (Dem. Del.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, intimated his approval of the concurrent resolution but suggested that it lie over until to-morrow.

The motion was therefore laid over for future action.

A Conservative for North Belfast.
Belfast, Jan. 22.—The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for North Belfast made vacant by the death of Sir Edward James Harland, Conservative, resulted in the return of Sir James Hallett, the Conservative candidate, by a vote of 3,556 to 3,430 for Mr. Adam Turner, independent.

At the last election Sir Edward James Harland was returned without opposition.

South African Cable Repaired.
The Direct United States Cable Company, of this city, is advised that the Durban cable has been repaired and that communication has been restored with South Africa by the East Coast route.

GENERAL PANDO STILL SANGUINE.

The Modern Alva Expects to Crush the Rebellion in a Month.

He Is Enthusiastic Over the Selection of General Weyler as Cuba's Executive.

REBELS LOST A THOUSAND KILLED?

Though Official and Newspaper Reports Are Doubtless Exaggerated, Maceo Was Badly Defeated in His Battle with General Luque's Forces.

By Charles Mitchell.

Havana, Jan. 22.—While Maceo is fighting General Luque, Gomez is moving slowly eastward, unopposed so far, but General Pando, reputed to be the hardest fighter in the Spanish army, will be after him soon.

The rebel chief, with his centre army, appeared on Monday at the sugar plantation of Guayabal, thirty miles from Havana. Last night, with the whole of his army, he was at Tapaste in possession of the high-ways.

General Pando says he hopes to be sent against Maceo in Pinar del Rio. That province, he thinks, is for the most part loyal. Maceo could and ought to be crushed there. As to the east, Pando says peace is so nearly secured there that another month ought to see the end of the war in this part.

Both Jose Maceo and Rabi were wounded and their forces beaten back when they attempted to cross with a convoy to the west.

Pando is enthusiastic over General Weyler's selection as captain-general. He says if it had been left to him Weyler is the very man he would have chosen.

El Diario has received a private letter in which it is stated that in the night of the 10th inst. between Luque and Maceo the rebels lost over a thousand killed. Even the official reports have given no such loss, but evidently the fight at Tifrado was a big one.

The insurgents have hanged two more negroes for robbery. The execution took place at Hoyos Colorado, not a great way from Havana. In Matanzas they also hanged two negroes yesterday.

Don Bartera, the rebel leader reported to have been killed, has turned up at Matanzas, very much alive. Rumor has killed him as often as it has killed the Spanish Generals Aldave and Navarro. They are three of the most active figures in the war.

Kego, who was chief of the rebels in Villas, has been deposed by Gomez on the charge of negotiating with the Spaniards to surrender. The new chief, Regilio Castello Cepero, is a rebel brigadier who was captured recently. He was then said to be Kego's emissary.

Twelve political exiles on the Isle of Pines surprised the captain of a schooner and made him take them to sea in the direction of Cuba. No news has yet been received of the recapture of the schooner, though she was pursued.

Several small skirmishes are reported from various points, but none was of more than ordinary importance.

The rebel leaders, Vega and Yaraona, are reported to have surrendered to the authorities at Manzanillo.

Official confirmation is given to the report that Rabi has been badly wounded.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA DOOMED

Campos's Failure and Recall the Beginning of an Inevitable Fate.

Senor Fidel G. Pierra, who was secretary to the Pan-American Congress and is an authority on Cuban matters and Spanish politics and politicians, said yesterday regarding the recall of Campos and its effect:

The recall of General Campos has a much wider meaning than his failure either to overcome or to hold in check the revolutionary forces. It means that the Spanish power in Cuba is utterly broken, and that the Government is fully conscious of the fact, and feels so demoralized and discredited as to be ready to yield to those who pretend to know what should be done under the circumstances, and demand that their directions be accepted and acted upon.

This result is a perfectly natural one. General Martinez Campos was selected by the Government because he was considered the most competent man for the occasion. His pre-eminence in Spain as a military leader was unquestioned, and his superior abilities as a governor were acknowledged by all. At the same time that they were sending out their best man they knew that they were in a position to support him fully in any way that he might need. He was given all the men he asked for and was abundantly supplied with money. In spite of all this he has failed to accomplish what was expected of him in such a manner that the present situation could hardly be more critical for the Spanish cause. Under the circumstances, it is natural that the Government should be at a loss what to do, and that this is the fact is shown by the readiness with which it complied with the request, or, rather, with the command of the Spanish volunteers of Havana.

The withdrawal of Martinez Campos from Cuba is, in my opinion, the beginning of the end of the Spanish rule in Cuba. F. G. PIERRA.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE MEETING
Re-Election of President Burnham and a Flattering Report.

The annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held yesterday and resulted in the election of Messrs. Horace H. Brockway, John J. Acker and Dr. James W. Bowden as directors. The report of President Frederick A. Burnham showed a flattering increase in the business of the company, which rose during the year from \$5,536,115.39 to \$5,961,707.02. The surplus of the company was increased to \$2,582,940.32, a gain of \$39,829.45 over the preceding year. The income was also increased by \$831,541.97, and death claims to the amount of \$408,074.02 were paid to the members, an increase of \$1,013,550.01 over the amount paid in 1894. During the year the company added \$15,263,265 of new insurance. Altogether, the report was a highly creditable one to the organization, and it was favorably received by the members present. It showed that the Mutual Reserve was in a firm and healthy condition, and that it was well worthy of the confidence of its one hundred thousand members.

After the meeting the Board of Directors re-elected Mr. Burnham president, John W. Vrooman treasurer and the rest of the officers who had served the company during 1895.

KOSKUL'S PRECIOUS RING.

Had Been Given by the Woman He Loved to the Starving Translator, Who Tried to Kill Himself.

A convalescent at Bellevue Hospital, Frederick Koskul, values the ring upon his little finger more than life. It is probably a gold ring, though a very ordinary one. It is simply a flat band circlet, chased inside the raised edges with an occasional deeper mark in the carving. These marks in the engraving somewhat resemble crosses.

When picked up nearly dead from gas poisoning and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, Koskul was just conscious enough to keep the hand with the ring constantly beneath him and out of sight. In his room was found a letter in which he said:

"The ring on my finger is holy to me and I wish to keep it in death, for which no one is to blame but myself."
"The would-be suicide was four days at St. Vincent's, and all that time he kept the ring concealed even from the nurses. Tuesday night he had so far recovered as to be removed to Bellevue. The ring was not seen by those who carried him to the ambulance or bore him from it to the prison ward. Not once did he show the bit of gold until last night and then only when directly asked:

"Why is the ring so precious?"
"When the patient raised himself upon his elbow, that his answer might be more impressive."

"Because," he said, "because I would rather die than lose it."
"It is a woman's ring?"
"Yes, it is. It was given to me years ago by the woman I loved—the only woman I have ever loved. I have not seen her in a very long time. No one has a right to her name, nobody will ever know it from my lips. It is enough to say that I loved her."

"Did you try to kill yourself for love of her?"
"Nonsense!" exclaimed Koskul; "that's ridiculous!"
"When your trouble with the gas was an accident?"
"Oh, no!" replied the patient; "it was not an accident."

"Why did you try to kill yourself?"
"Because I had been out of work for three months."

"You were glad the doctors saved you?"
Koskul made no answer, but smiled strangely.

Koskul would say no more about his singular romance. He would not give further details of the story of the ring. At the place he lived, No. 58 East Eleventh street, it was learned that no one in the house knew the name of the girl the man had loved, but they had heard him say he once admired a beautiful woman. His statement that he had been out of work three months was verified. Koskul is a translator.

MRS. PHIPPS'S ROBBER TAKEN.

The Beggar with Missing Fingers and a Bitten One Arrested.

Detectives for three days had been searching for a beggar with missing fingers who was one of the two men that Mrs. Mildred A. Phipps, of No. 535 East Seventy-second street, said had attacked her on her stairs, used chloroform, robbed her of \$40, and left her unconscious. She bit one of the men on a finger.

Allen and Griffin, of the Detectives' Bureau, traced a man answering the description to the Stonewick lodging house, 117rd avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and arrested him. His name, he said, was Frederick Zeitman, forty-six years old, without occupation or home. Three fingers and the thumb were gone from his left hand. On the end of the middle finger of his right hand was a fresh wound, as though the top had been bitten off.

Mr. Phipps identified the man as the beggar who shook his fist under Mr. Phipps's nose on the morning before the attack.

MORTON LEADERS ABSENT

In This Way Political Complexion Was Given the Governor's Reception.

The Most Surprising Gap Was Furnished by Chauncey M. Depew Staying Away.

HE WAS ONE OF MANY ABSENTEES.

The Affair, However, Was a Great Loyal Success—The Guests Numbered Over Fifteen Hundred—Some of the Govns.

Albany, Jan. 22.—Governor Morton's first legislative reception to-night was a great social success. The Executive Mansion was crowded to the doors, over 1,500 persons having gathered.

It had been supposed that the affair would take on a political tinge, because of the prominent New York Republicans who were expected to be present. The political complexion, however, was given the function by the absence of prominent Republicans. None of the men who launched the Morton Presidential boom was present. Mr. Platt sent word that he would have come, but a pressing business engagement prevented. Warner Miller is in Chicago, so, of course, he was not here. Ex-Senator Frank Hiseock was absent, and so was General Benjamin F. Tracy.

The most surprising gap was furnished by the unexpected absence of Chauncey M. Depew. He reached Albany yesterday, delivered an address to the State Bar Association, was expected to lend interest at the Governor's reception to-night, and, to the astonishment of all, returned to New York late in the afternoon.

The only persons who peculiarly represented the Morton canvass for the Republican Presidential combination, were State Chairman Charles W. Hackett and Edward Lauterbach. Hackett represented Mr. Platt and the regular organization, and he conveyed Mr. Platt's congratulations to the Governor. Mr. Lauterbach appeared with the good wishes of the anti-Union League faction in New York County.

Rumor is busy to-night assigning some reason for Mr. Depew's departure from a scene of festivity where he might have shone with more than ordinary lustre. It was stated that Mr. Depew is strongly suspected of not being entirely sincere in his support of Governor Morton. His speech before the State Bar Association last night is believed by many persons to have been intended for political effect. This reason is held chiefly because of the singularity of the subject he chose just at this time, when international complications are thick. Whether the Governor is disturbed or not at Mr. Depew's alleged attitude, he is pleased at the report of Mr. Hackett. It was a rosy report, full of promise, and it may also be said that the Governor was greatly pleased at Mr. Platt's signed statement sent to Ohio.

GUESTS IN GREAT NUMBERS.

Invitations to the reception had been issued to the members of the Legislature, State officers, members of the State Bar Association, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Justices, New York State's representatives in Congress, the Mayors of cities, members of the Republican State

Committee, the brigade commanders and staffs and the chairmen of the Republican County committees.

The mansion was brilliantly lighted throughout, and the interior resembled a conservatory, so plentiful were the flowers, plants and ferns scattered throughout the spacious rooms and halls. The entire first floor of the mansion was thrown open for the general assemblage of the guests. The number of guests was so large that dancing was not indulged in until nearly 11 o'clock.

Just beyond the entrance to the drawing room the scene was especially brilliant. To the left, just within the heavy curtains, stood Governor and Mrs. Morton, assisted by Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Helen Morton. About this central group were standing several members of Governor Morton's staff, in full dress uniform, and prominent judges and politicians. As soon as the guests entered the line and came within reach of Colonel Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Governor Morton's military secretary, the latter introduced them to the hostess who greeted them warmly, and in a second passed them on to the Governor.

Mrs. Morton was, as usual, becomingly gowned. Her costume was of rich violet, embroidered by hand with cut steel and many superb diamonds gleamed in her corsage. Miss Helen Morton was similarly attired, wearing a pale pink satin, with spangled tulle.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish wore a handsome dress of heavy pink satin, embroidered with rhinestones, and with some fine old lace upon the bodice. She wore diamond ornaments.

FATHERLAND AROUSED.

A Kiel Correspondent Asserts That the German Government Has Ordered Twenty Torpedo Destroyers.

London, Jan. 22.—The Daily News to-morrow will print a dispatch from its correspondent at Kiel, saying that the German Government has decided upon the construction of twenty torpedo destroyers, with a speed of thirty knots, and that orders for twelve of the boats have already been placed in England.

HONORS FOR MR. DEPEW.

Introduced on the Floors of Both Houses, Then Went into Executive Session with Morton.

Albany, Jan. 22.—Chauncey M. Depew led here to-day heartily pleased with the effect of his speech before the State Bar Association last evening on "Patriotism and Jingoism," and his reception by the Legislature.

The Doctor was a visitor at the Senate Chamber this morning and held numerous levees with Senators, and on motion of Senator Burns the privileges of the floor were granted to Mr. Depew.

Mr. Depew entered the Assembly Chamber alone, but was immediately recognized in the crowd and greeted by the Speaker. On motion of Mr. O'Grady the House took a recess and Mr. Depew was introduced to the House by the Speaker.

Mr. Depew, after leaving the Assembly Chamber, went to the Executive Chamber and for six or seven minutes engaged in personal chat with Governor Morton. At the end of that time the Governor arose from the Executive chair and invited Mr. Depew to accompany him into the inner sanctum, where the talk was continued behind closed doors.

England's Artillery to Be Strengthened.

London, Jan. 22.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, in a speech at Salisbury, this evening, said that both the horse and field artillery would be raised as rapidly as possible to its full strength, making a total of 318 guns, beside the army reserve force.

WOLCOTT PLEADS FOR BRITAIN.

Continued from First Page.

In the expression of their hostility to us. The fact is that we have nothing in common with these countries; that with few exceptions they dislike us, and are jealous of our prosperity, and only call upon us to aid them when their commercial dishonor has led them to repudiate their debts and deprive them of European friendship, or when, as in the present case, they can successfully appeal to our love of fair play, and our sympathy for the weak when threatened by the strong, and especially to our instinctive devotion to everything which is labelled 'American.'

APPLIES WITH ADDED FORCE.
"The description which I have given of the South American States generally applies with added force to Venezuela. Ever since her contest with Spain she has had revolutions at average intervals of eighteen months. Her population consists of up to 2,000,000 people, and of these, until the recent influx to the gold fields, less than one per cent were pure whites, the remainder of the inhabitants being negroes, Indians and the mixed races, composed of mulattoes and Zambos. Much of the present friction between Great Britain and Venezuela arises because of the recent development of gold fields in Southern Venezuela. These fields are already attracting the attention of our miners from the Western States, many of our people are already there and more will follow. Where the vexed boundary line will finally be located we cannot tell, but I am frank to say that I sincerely hope it will rightfully be found to place these rich mines where the English-speaking people who develop them will not be subject to the cupidity of the half-breeds of Venezuela and where the English common law and the certainty of its enforcement will throw over them shelter and protection."

Incidentally Mr. Wolcott characterized Senator Morgan's Transvaal resolution as being "At least unfortunate and that its motive might be easily misunderstood."

He referred to the President's message and the diplomatic correspondence on the Venezuelan matter as "unnecessarily irritating" and "ill advised," and the creation of a Commission without invitation by the parties in interest as "hasty and premature."

When he reached that portion of his speech in which he criticized the present condition of affairs with that which existed at the time of the Monroe message, and declared that now "we do not desire to acquire an additional acre of land, either north or south of us," he was interrupted by Mr. Mitchell, who said that he would like to know whether in the event that England should to-morrow negotiate with Nicaragua for the purchase of all the Nicaraguan soil, the Government of the United States ought to protest, and if so, whether in the name of the Monroe doctrine or in the name of what?

"I will answer the question of the Senator from Oregon," Mr. Wolcott said, "in my speech. We certainly would interfere in the case presented. We would interfere to any extent. Not in the slightest because of the Monroe doctrine, but because of the undoubted and inalienable right we have to protect our interests, wherever and upon what we please, in any portion of the earth."

SEEKS TO STOP A WOMAN WHO TALKS.

Young Mrs. Crump Gets a Summons for Mrs. Hallett, a Social Personage.

The Doctor's Wife Says the Rich Williamsbridge Widow Has Told Stories About Her.

THEREBY INJURING HER SOCIALLY.

Mrs. Hallett Avers She Has Said Nothing That Isn't True and That She Won't Say Again—Trouble Over a Business Agreement.

City Magistrate Crane, who is sitting in the Sixth District Court, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, issued a summons yesterday for the appearance before him next Saturday, at 10 o'clock, of Mrs. A. F. Hallett, who is one of the best-known women in the church and social life of Williamsbridge. The summons was obtained by the young and prepossessing wife of Dr. George A. Crump, a physician of Williamsbridge, and the son of Dr. Albert Crump, the oldest and best-known citizen in that section of Greater New York. Mrs. Crump avers that Mrs. Hallett has been circulating stories in Williamsbridge and elsewhere which reflect seriously upon her character, and which have injured the social standing of her husband.

All Williamsbridge is talking about the Crump-Hallett controversy. It has been brewing for some months, and, in consequence of the prominence of both families, has occasioned no end of gossip.

It seems, from what both parties to the dispute say, that the quarrel is all the result of Dr. Crump marrying the young woman who at present resides over his beautiful little home on Sixth street, Williamsbridge. Dr. Crump's marriage was a surprise to many mothers in Williamsbridge, who regarded him as an eligible son-in-law.

It appears that Dr. Crump, a few months previous to his marriage, built a very costly little frame house, in which he now lives. He induced Mrs. Hallett, whose husband is a wealthy retired business man, to make her home with him. Mrs. Hallett was to have charge of the house, board Dr. Crump, and allow him a sleeping room and another room for his office. In consideration of this the Halletts were to pay no rent and the doctor was to pay them a small sum in addition for his board and other services. The arrangement, Mrs. Hallett says, was to continue for not less than a year.

PRETTY MISS THOMPSON.

Mrs. Hallett was installed in Dr. Crump's only a month when a Miss Thompson, a rosy-cheeked, vivacious young woman, made her appearance in Williamsbridge. She boarded with a Mrs. Updyke, who, before her marriage to her present husband was a daughter-in-law to L. H. Mace, a refrigerator manufacturer. Miss Thompson was a brilliant conversationalist and soon made herself popular among the young people in Williamsbridge. Dr. Crump was Mrs. Updyke's physician, and in his visits to the Updyke home met Miss Thompson.

It was soon noticed by the observant mothers at Williamsbridge that at church affairs and other social gatherings the doctor was particularly attentive to Miss Thompson. The young lady had been in Williamsbridge a few months when her engagement to the doctor was announced. The wedding took place last June. They took up their home with Mrs. Hallett. Then the trouble began. Young Miss Crump and Mrs. Hallett could not agree on household matters. Mrs. Hallett wanted to exercise supervision over everything, and made the doctor's wife feel that she was merely a boarder. Mrs. Crump protested, and the result was open warfare. Dr. Crump, of course, took sides with his wife, and one day threatened to dispossess Mrs. Hallett unless she moved forthwith. Mrs. Hallett held a council of war with her friends, among them the influential Mace family and Mrs. Updyke, and also consulted a lawyer. The latter advised her that Dr. Crump could not evict her until her year was up.

Then the story of the Crump-Hallett troubles began to be whispered about. Mrs. Hallett's friends were moved in the social life of the town. All of them took sides with her. Mrs. Dr. Crump was ostracized socially at church and other gatherings, and her former friends refused to have any intercourse with her. Soon stories that reflected upon Mrs. Crump were the subject of household gossip. Dr. Crump's practice, it is said, suffered to some extent on account of these stories. This led to a final rupture, and Mrs. Hallett was obliged to leave the Crump home and take up her residence on Elliott avenue, where she and her husband now live. Since then both Dr. and Mrs. Crump have led an unenviable existence.

MRS. CRUMP TAKES ACTION.

"Mrs. Crump," said one of her few intimate friends yesterday, "acted in this as long as her sense of honor would permit. She did not care what was said until it began to hurt the professional reputation of her husband. Then she considered it time to take decisive action. Within a few days she has secured evidence that Mrs. Hallett has gone to some of her friends and made statements which Mrs. Crump, in justice to herself and her husband, must compel Mrs. Hallett to refute as publicly as they were made. She has decided, therefore, that a summons was the most effectual way to accomplish her purpose, and as she dislikes the notoriety, she will bring Mrs. Hallett to court unless she makes a public retraction."

Mrs. Hallett is a gray-haired, dapper-looking little woman, who talks rapidly. "So the Crumps have got a summons for me," she said, when asked concerning the controversy. "Well," she continued, "I am ready to receive it at any moment, and it does not bother me the least bit. I have spoke nothing but the truth, and am not afraid of anything I have said."

Mrs. Hallett scoffed her agreement with Dr. Crump and then said: "I admit that I did tell all my friends about how Mrs. Crump treated me, and how the doctor threatened to dispossess me. I suppose this did hurt the doctor's practice, and also may have caused some friends to shake Mrs. Crump."

"Did you ever say anything which would reflect upon Mrs. Crump's character as a woman?" Mrs. Hallett was asked by Mrs. Hallett. "Does she say I did? Well, if she does she will have to prove that I did," was the answer.

Dr. Crump last night said: "I doubt if the summons will be served. My lawyer tells me our basis for action is more a civil than a criminal one. The only thing we want is that woman to quit her talking. But she can not injure our reputations. I am too well known in this locality to have any talk of the character that has been circulated affect me. I do not care to say one word against Mrs. Hallett."

After Dinner
That feeling of fullness and distention which causes great distress and may lead to chronic dyspepsia, is prevented by

Hood's Pills
All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell.



THE NEW CUPID.